

Lesson Quiz 88**Lesson Quiz**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 24, LESSON 1

I. **Directions:** In the space provided, write the term from the list that best completes the statement.

1. Viruses and bacteria are types of _____.
2. _____ are used to treat most bacterial infections.
3. Transmission of a communicable disease by a vector is an example of _____.
4. Transmitting an infection to an unborn baby is an example of _____.
5. _____ is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of disease.

antibiotics
direct contact
indirect contact
pathogens
washing hands

II. **Directions:** In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Organisms that cause disease
 - a. are always dead.
 - b. are always visible.
 - c. are everywhere.
 - d. affect only humans.
- _____ 7. A disease develops
 - a. every time a pathogen enters the body.
 - b. if your body cannot fight off an infection.
 - c. if you forget to wash your hands.
 - d. if you take an antibiotic.
- _____ 8. A substance that kills cells or interferes with their functions is
 - a. fungus.
 - b. a vector.
 - c. a toxin.
 - d. a protozoan.
- _____ 9. A communicable disease can be transmitted by
 - a. direct contact.
 - b. airborne transmission.
 - c. improper food handling.
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 10. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for preventing the risk of spreading communicable diseases?
 - a. preparing and storing food safely
 - b. practicing abstinence from sexual activity
 - c. handwashing
 - d. avoiding regular physical activity

Lesson Quiz 89**Lesson Quiz**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 24, LESSON 2

- I. **Directions:** Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The *respiratory system* is a network of cells, tissues, organs, and chemicals that fights off pathogens.
- _____ 2. A protein that acts against a specific antigen is a *plasma cell*.
- _____ 3. A *vaccine* causes artificially acquired active immunity to develop.
- _____ 4. T cells and B cells are two types of *phagocytes*.
- _____ 5. You develop *passive immunity* when you receive antibodies from another person or an animal.

- II. **Directions:** In the space provided, write the term from the list that best completes the statement.

6. You experience the _____ when the area around an injury becomes hot, swollen, red, and painful.
7. _____ are a part of the body's first line of defense.
8. The state of being protected against a particular disease is _____.
9. _____ are found on the surface of pathogens.
10. Some T cells and B cells become _____ and give your body long-term protection against many diseases.

antigens
immunity
inflammatory response
memory cells
mucous membranes

Activity 89**Guided Reading Activity**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 24, LESSON 2

Directions: Briefly answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What is the immune system?

2. How do physical barriers protect the body from pathogens? How do chemical barriers protect the body from pathogens?

3. How is the inflammatory response involved in fighting pathogens?

4. Complete the following outline of the body's specific defenses.

I. Lymphocytes

A. T cells

1. Helper T cells—_____

2. _____—attack and destroy infected body cells

3. _____—coordinate T cell activity, turn off
helper T cells

B. B cells—produce _____

**C. _____—circulate in blood stream for years,
provide long-term immunity**

5. What is the difference between active and passive immunity?

6. List five behaviors that will help you maintain a healthy immune system.

Lesson Quiz 90**Lesson Quiz**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 24, LESSON 3

I. **Directions:** In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The most common communicable diseases are
a. pneumonia. c. influenza.
b. mononucleosis. d. respiratory infections.
- _____ 2. The infection in which the air sacs fill with pus and other liquid is
a. pneumonia. c. influenza.
b. the common cold. d. strep throat.
- _____ 3. The bacterial disease that cannot be spread by infected people who do not have active disease is
a. strep throat. c. pneumonia.
b. tuberculosis. d. hepatitis B.
- _____ 4. All of the following are common communicable diseases EXCEPT
a. pneumonia. c. mononucleosis.
b. measles. d. jaundice.
- _____ 5. Which is NOT a factor in the increase in emerging infections?
a. changes in food technology c. use of analgesics
b. movement in population d. transport across borders

II. **Directions:** In the space provided, write the term from the list that best completes the statement.

6. Influenza infection can lead to _____.
7. _____ may be used to treat strep throat and tuberculosis.
8. Chemicals, including drugs or alcohol, and many different pathogens may cause _____.
9. The most chronic blood-borne infection in the United States is _____.
10. The evidence of _____ in humans has increased with the past two decades.

antibiotics
hepatitis
hepatitis C
Lyme disease
pneumonia